

Bloomfield Gazette.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1873.

The Cause of Temperance.

Is it true that intemperance is the occasion of more human misery than all other causes put together, we shall not need to apologize for giving this early prominence to the subject.

The temperance cause has, in some respects, changed its attitude toward society and its body politic, but its underlying principles and its general aims are the same they ever have been, and are so fully declared as to leave no one at a loss to understand them.

The object of this temperance enterprise is both preventive and curative. Its first and most important aim is to deter those who have not yet yielded their liberties from being insuared by the insidious and captivating influences which the advocates of the social glass are fain to throw around the accursed practice. Its second object is to rescue from degradation and ruin the slave of intemperance, and set the captive free. This is no less worthy—it may be deemed even more noble and magnificent; but, unhappily, while this field of exertion is almost co-extensive with the human family, the ill-success of its laborers in this department have been quite disheartening.

The temperance work, more than almost any other, commends itself as truly benevolent, truly philanthropic, without any admixture of sinister motives. It is inspired with those beautiful and significant sentiments of Holy Writ—"No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." "Look not every man upon his own things, but every man also on the things of others." It is true that arguments, based upon the same principle, are *forbidden* to *those* who *are* in the Missionary, the Bible, and other noble enterprises, but there is, we think, an element that enters into this cause, which cannot be found, at least to the same practical extent, in those: we refer to the fact that it is carried on on the principle of *example*. Its most potent auxiliary is, that what it teaches to be right, and urges as expedient, is abundantly illustrated in the *practice* of its advocates.

It does not merely reason in the abstract on obligations and duty, nor argue so much on possibilities, and probabilities, and chances; but it presents, in the first place, figures and facts already established beyond any doubt or question; it shows from authentic documents the amount of capital invested in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; the extent of pauperism, sickness, crime, and bloodshed; the number of houseless, breadless, hopeless families; the thousands of widowed wives and orphan children, and the tens of thousands of wives more wretched than the widow in her weeds, and of children more forlorn and pitiable than orphans themselves; and it demonstrates conclusively how great a proportion of this positive, and this untold misery is the legitimate fruit of the *occasional* innocent (!) glass of the moderate drinker. It also brings forward innumerable instances of the advantages of total abstinence; and challenges the exhibition of an equal exemption from destitution, misfortunes, crimes, and wretchedness in the case of the inebriate.

We have watched the progress of the temperance cause from the time the first restraints were imposed upon the intoxicating beverage, till the last and the only sovereign panacea for the horrors of inebriety—the *total abstinence pledge*—was sent down from Heaven. That pledge has given efficacy to the labors of temperance advocates, and made them everywhere the welcome messengers of peace on earth and good will to men. Many a disconsolate wife and mother, many a degraded daughter and broken-hearted sister, has had her grief assuaged, her tears dried up, her mourning ended, her hopes revived, her life and youth, as it were, renewed through the power of that talisman, sent forth under the influence of temperance societies; and could the record of their hearts be exposed to view, you would find, standing out in bold relief, the prayer of the grateful heart—the only efficacious prayer, "God, bless and prosper the temperance cause!"

But are there not lamentations and we still heard around us? Are there not notes of sorrow still saluting our ears on the right hand and on the left? Fountains of grief still unassuaged? It is not to be denied that such cases are numerous; but we are not very apt to meet them; they shrink from public gaze, and are consumed with their own sorrow. And there are multitudes of other cases in embryo.

And is this a time to slacken effort? Is there not, indeed, a fearful moral contest waging between the friends and enemies of the cause? And does it not behoove every Christian, every philanthropist, every patriot, every friend, to take an invincible stand in favor of right? To open his mouth and let his voice be heard, his position be understood? That every neighbor may know who is the friend of religion, of morality, of virtue, of innocence. And we may surely trust that the ladies, always noted for being first in every good work, will not falter here. Let them assume high ground, and forewarn the men that the surest way to merit their esteem and confidence, is to enrol their names under the temperance banner.

We reserve for a future number some cogent reasons in advocacy of the principles above set forth.

A New Field for our Paper to Cultivate.

We are thinking that there is a new and important light in which the advantage of a local newspaper to our community may be considered. We have a large number of young people, between the ages of eighteen and forty, in our village—young men and women of fine minds, of good education, of refined tastes, who need just such opportunity and incitement to draw out their store of thought and learning, to shape their ideas and to look at them, and to subject them to the inspection of other minds.

Our paper will furnish a new field for writers, and especially an available field for our own home writers, and offers to our young men and women encouragement that they will get from no other source. Other journals do not invite contributions from their youthful pens. And if they would be desired and acceptable, what interest or inducement would our own writers have to send their humble articles to those papers, or display their modest literary efforts in a journal at a distance, whose circle of readers includes, perhaps, few or none of their personal acquaintances and friends? On the other hand, the BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE will furnish the strongest incentive to our own people to exercise and cultivate their gift, in that their efforts are certain to meet with all possible encouragement from its non-professional editors; and, when their communications appear, they are sure of a hearty reception and an interested appreciation by a thousand family friends and neighbors.

Who can tell what precious, hidden gems may be brought to light and burnished through this instrumentality? Who can tell but some rare genius may, through this encouragement and opportunity, be developed and trained to bless and astonish the nation?

We submit that this thought may well induce the sagacious fathers, and the wise philanthropists in our midst, to encourage, sustain, and stimulate this publication as a most potent and valuable means of education—of developing, disciplining and polishing the latent home talent which lies dormant for want of such an awakening.

Another Little Talk with our Readers.

SPECIAL.

PLEASE remember the *esprit du corps* principle which we alluded to in our former "talk." See that we stand by each other. The BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE is our rallying banner. Its trumpet will give no uncertain sound; and whatever it utters is intended to be but the echoes of the resistless underground swell of public sentiment; or in other cases, perchance, the GAZETTE may be the beacon to indicate the true course of action in public affairs, after its editors have learned from their own "public opinion bath," what the prevalent democratic sentiment is.

But now we have still a word to speak of our paper. Its regular subscription list has increased steadily. Its friends do not forget us, and every day they report additions to their respective lists. We trust they will all take hold of this idea, and swell our record to at least 800. Every new subscriber gets the back numbers until our supply is exhausted; therefore the subscription price continues the same—50 cents for the six months. Of course, every Bloomfielder will desire to preserve one copy of each number to file, and perhaps to bind. And most of our townpeople have several friends residing elsewhere, to whom they would like to send the GAZETTE of their own town.

Of course, the subscription book does not represent all of our circulation. There are sold by the news boys and stores a large number of each issue. In fact, we circulate from 1,500 to 2,000 copies regularly.

It is certainly a valuable medium for advertisers—and we earnestly hope that our villagers will, by patronizing the advertisers in the GAZETTE, prove to them that their confidence in us is appreciated.

The Bloomfield Library.

BY A MEMBER OF THE BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Library had its origin even before the town took General Bloomfield's name, in 1796. Eight volumes are still in existence, which bear within the inscription "Wardensson Library Company, June 5th, 1793." The distinctness of the date looks as if intended to mark the foundation of the association. The solid character of the books signifies painstaking; for here we have Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," "The Spectator," Russell's "Ancient Europe," and Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," all in goodly octavos, and three of these four, in several volumes. That must have been the day of young Amzi Armstrong, master of the "Franklin School," who taught arithmetic, and made love to "pretty Molly Dodd," daughter of Aaron, below the Berkeley hill.

From that day to this, the Bloomfield Library has had periods of decided prosperity and influence, and throughout the periods of its decline, has not lost its existence. The historical thread is unbroken from 1793 to 1873.

Whatever collection of books existed in the Wardensson Library Company, it was sufficient

to attract General Bloomfield's eye on his visit in 1797; for on that memorable occasion, his gift of one hundred volumes to be "added to the Bloomfield Library," gave it character and dignity.

Since that time, the Library has had three periods—the first period was when the Library was in general use, from 1797 to about 1840, about which latter time the Bloomfield Lyceum was organized. During a considerable portion of this time, the Library had its location at the house of General John Dodd, and during ten years of this time, Rev. Dr. Amzi Armstrong—once young Mr. Armstrong, of the Wardensson or "Franklin School"—was the successful principal of the Bloomfield Academy, during the palmy days of that theological and academic institution. The second period was from 1840 or 1843 onward, during the success and decline of the Bloomfield Lyceum. The third period begins at the time when the remaining volumes of the Library were transferred by Dr. Joseph A. Davis, one of the leading members of the Lyceum, to the present Eclectic Society. During this time, a number of volumes have been added to the Library, but more attention has been given to the Reading-room department. Whoever would like to see seventy of the original one hundred volumes presented by General Bloomfield, may see them on the shelves of the reading-room of the Eclectic Society. They bear on the inside of the cover the Bloomfield coat of arms, with a most appropriate motto for such an association. "Pro Aris et Focis." For our Altars and our Fires.

The valuable Reading-room which the Eclectic Society has provided for our town, has absorbed chiefly the efforts of the Society. But the Reading-room and Library are the same institution, one in spirit and object, as they have been one in name and one in the plan of the young men who have composed "the Eclectic."

This young society, already attaining the dignity of years, is worthy of all praise. The members have projected various plans for the enlargement of the old Library, none of which have bore promise of a large success until the present plan was developed into The Bloomfield Library Association. Of this Association, we propose to give some account at another time.

But for old memories, the Bloomfield Library deserves a cordial support from all our inhabitants. It would be far from right to consider the old Library a mere school-district affair. It was much more. It has an ancient and honorable name. It has been connected with names and persons honored in the history of the town, and has exercised so small influence on the thinking of sturdy fathers and sons through generations. By the new charter, one-tenth of the stock subscribed is to be expended for books. The Hall, Library-room, reading-room, and other apartments of a worthy building, are now under consideration of the Board of Directors, and the endeavor of the Association should be cordially supported by every citizen, and substantially approved by every one who can take even one twenty five dollar share of its stock.

The Newark Exposition.

MR. EDITOR—You desired me to write of the Exhibition of Industry and Skill, in Newark. It was my privilege to pay a visit to the Newark Industrial Exposition, the other day, where I was not only pleased, but most agreeably disappointed and wonder-struck. Newark does its State great credit, and she has reason to be very proud of her metropolitan city.

Invention marks advancement, it characterizes different stages of the world's progress. New Jersey, and especially Newark, stands far up in the line of invention and manufactures, let Yankeeism boast as it may. Her leather manufacturers turn out some of the finest and most durable leather, and her patent leather productions can compete with almost any.

The tasteful arrangement, and beautiful commingling of the endless variety of manufactures, as well as the cleanly appearance of the machinery, add much to the pleasure of one's visit. It would take too much space to give a list of all that is to be seen there. A great many establishments are represented. Meeker & Hodden, the celebrated builders, had on exhibition some beautiful hard wood Mantels. Dr. Clark had his medicated Vapor Bath Apparatus. Then there were Window Screens, Saddlery Hardware, Springs, Harness, Furniture, Sewing Silk and Spool Cotton (most handsomely grouped), Sewing Machines, Wilcox & Gibbs, and others, Step Ladders, Clothes Dryer—a "Novelty"—Carriages of all descriptions. The Artificial and Impishable Stone Pavement, insensible to water, frost, or fire, can neither rot, swell, nor shrink; Hunt's Refrigerator, is unique, and deserves to be called *ne plus ultra*; Edwards & Smith had some very fine specimens of Monumental and Door Yard Iron Railings, the Mechanical Burglar and Fire Alarm (this will attract attention from the nervous and the timid). I would only further mention Baxter's celebrated Steam Engine—neat, compact, reasonable and effective. These and many other things can interest the visitor for several hours.

In the centre of the main building is a handsome pyramid and elaborately finished Soda Fountain. Go and see the evidence of Newark brain and hand work. The picture gallery itself will well repay a visit. I would recommend all Bloomfield citizens, who have not visited the Exposition, to do so by all means before it closes, which will probably be next week.

Yours truly,

WEST END.

The Editors will feel obliged to any one who will send them items of interest—General News, Casualties, Social Events, Intelligence of the Churches, Contemplated Improvements, Suggestions for Improvements, etc. Direct to "BLOOMFIELD GAZETTE," at Bloomfield P. O.

P. S.—The friends of our paper in Montclair, Belleville, Woodside, Orange, and elsewhere, will please regard this invitation as cordially extended to them also.

Editorial Notes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must request all writers for the GAZETTE, to accompany their communications with their proper names. There are many reasons why this is desirable and necessary. The editors may frequently wish to communicate with writers before publishing their communications. We have several cases of this kind on hand, "under consideration."

Last writers adopt, if they will, an anonymous signature—that is very well; but send us also their true address.

THE INTERNATIONAL.—Their history and growth are embraced within the past few years. At first the object was to defend labor; now it seems to be to establish Republicanism and Democracy. In seven years their organizations have multiplied with great rapidity, and are now found in every country in Europe, embracing a brotherhood, according to the best estimates, of from four to eight millions! In Great Britain alone, the number of members is reported to be nearly half a million! Crowned heads, with their crafty and sinister statesmen, may well tremble for the stability of their thrones before such a rapid increase of most formidable opponents. Present quiet may be only the forerunner of a not very distant explosion that will shake the nations of the world to the destruction of despotic rule.

WATER.—That was a valuable thought and suggestion of our Newark correspondent in the last number of the GAZETTE; about a supply of water for our village. We would ask our citizens to read it again and ponder it well. We shall evince true wisdom in contemplating this important question in all its necessities and possibilities.

Our village will probably double its population in the next five years. There are sagacious men that predict such an increase in less time. Doubtless, its growth next year will astonish the drowsy croakers remaining among us, as well as the jealous, if there be any such, in adjoining towns. Bloomfield has the elements of future prosperity more than any town of our knowledge.

It is destined beyond question, we think, to become the most attractive and desirable centre for the homesteads and villas of the wealthy bankers and opulent business men of Newark and New York. The reasons of our faith may be given hereafter; but it is of no small consequence that we consider the importance and feasibility of obtaining ample supply of pure water for the 30,000 souls to be included within our precincts at no very distant day. Some initiative steps may well be taken soon; as an adequate system for thorough sewerage must accompany, if it do not even precede, that of water supply and distribution.

In regard to public improvements, our friend Raynor, in our last issue, struck at the root of the matter. All general improvements to be satisfactory and lasting, should be scientifically planned and skillfully carried out. No mero tyro can be trusted with such works. We have civil engineers among us who are, doubtless, capable of planning and superintending a system of public improvements for our town that would make it the most beautiful village in the State. This would include our Streets, our Park, our Churches (in its purview), our side-walks, and border shade trees, our future water supply, etc.

Would it not be well for our Town Committee to invite Mr. McComb, and Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Fred. McDowell also, to offer their views respectively on this subject? or if those gentlemen will accept our invitation, we shall be glad to have them ventilate the subject in the columns of the GAZETTE.

THE regular Fall Meeting of the Newark Presbytery was held in the Westminster Church in Bloomfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The opening sermon was preached on Tuesday evening by the Rev. James Wilson, D. D., of the South Park Church, Newark.

On Wednesday afternoon, a meeting of the Woman's Board for work among heathen women, was held in the Presbyterian Church. The proceedings were of remarkable interest.

Brooklyn Visitors.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 25th, Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., of this place, were honored with a visit from Prospect Lodge, of Brooklyn. On account of a political meeting in the lecture room, there were comparatively few of Olive Branch Lodge present. But those who were not present were deprived of a most enjoyable evening. Addresses were made by members of both Lodges, and some very good singing was given by Prospect Lodge. After the meeting closed, both Lodges partook of a fine collation at Archdeacon's Hotel, after which our guests returned home, expressing themselves well pleased with their visit to our beautiful village.

G. A. G.

TAKING the New York Observer's Year Book for 1873, as authority—and a very good authority it is—we find that Methodists in the United States number 2,871,945; the Baptists, 2,000,000; Presbyterians, 711,046; Episcopalians, 224,995; Lutherans, 449,400; Congregationalists, 806,518. The Methodists are, therefore, of the Protestant Churches, first in numbers, the Baptists second, the Presbyterians third, the Lutherans fourth, the Congregationalists fifth, and the Episcopalians sixth.

Items of General Interest.

TOOTHPICKERS have become an important article of trade. One toothpick factory in Canton, Maine, furnishes more work than all other business in the town. Over one hundred cords of poplar have been hauled for its use this season.

THE Chinese have a wonderful force and element of strength in their neglected and unused coal fields, which comprise an area of 400,000 square miles, and in comparison with which 12,000 miles of English coal seem very paltry and insignificant.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.—John Bright said in one of his grandest flights of eloquence, "Palaces, castles and manorial mansions do not make the nation. The nation in every country in the world lives in cottages." They who live in humble houses are the great body of our people who ought to be reached, and who can be, if you are wise enough to find the true method, and who can be enlisted on the side of good government.

COUNCILMAN DOWD, of Boston, who shot off one of his thumbs, recently, while gunning, died on Sunday of erysipelas.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

On the 14th instant was consummated, in a small, select assembly, at Geneva, one of the most remarkable achievements in the civil history of the world—the arbitration of the dispute between England and America.

The Geneva Arbitration has averted disturbances which might have shaken both hemispheres. It is the triumph of reason over the barbarism of the sword. It makes an epoch in international policy, and is the greatest achievement yet made by the peace reformers, for it is doubtless owing to the progress which their opinions have made, in spite of the multiplicity of modern wars, that this great measure has been found practicable.

No assembly of kings in Europe has done a sublimer work than this little congress of peace-makers.

The amount of the award—fifteen and a half millions in gold—is sufficiently large to be satisfactory to us, while it is not large enough to embitter the submission of the British people.

Good sense and the best moral sentiment seem to have prevailed throughout the deliberations of the arbitrators. They were conscious that they were doing a benign and momentous work, not merely for England and America, but for all nations and all time. They have done it well, and it will take its place on the best page of modern history.

OUR readers will regret to learn of the death of Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Trinity Church, N. Y. He had numerous friends outside of his church, who were attached to him by his many and Christian qualities.

New Jersey—don.

PARADE OF THE AMERICAN MECHANICS IN NEWARK.—The United Order of American Mechanics last week made, at Newark, the greatest demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. Great preparations had been made for an imposing parade, and, despite the heavy rain, not less, it is estimated, than 7,000 men, in regalia, were in line. They represented councils from every city of importance in the State, and large representatives were present from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The line, preceded by the National Council of America, the members of which were in carriages, marched through the principal streets of the city. Fifty-two councils were in line, some of them—such as the Brooklyn delegation—presenting not less than 850 men. As they marched, all in the regalia of their order, they presented an extremely imposing spectacle.

HON. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Union County, lies dangerously ill at his home in Elizabeth.

PROF. MURRAY, of Rutgers College, has been called to accept a Professorship in the University of Japan.

THE Second Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, N. J., has just completed one of the most beautiful churches in the State.

THOMAS COYLE, seven years old, was recently run over by a tunnel coal-train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and both his legs were cut off, while trying to catch a fire ride.

JACOB F. RANDOLPH, the President of the Morris Canal Company, notified the proprietors of the sugar house, fat-rendering, and other establishments, that they could no longer be allowed to run their waste in the canal.

On Monday night, at the close of the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, one of the members stated that bribes had been offered to two of the members of the Board by the agents of New York publishing houses. The matter is under consideration.

JOHN CATLIN, a Swede, committed suicide at Harrison, Hudson County, Saturday night. His body was found hanging to a tree in the woods at Kearney, at some distance from any thoroughfare.

THE wife of Henry Austin, a convict in the Middlesex County Jail, has been arrested for attempting to convey to her husband a small saw, knife and other articles to be used in effecting his escape from prison.

THE SIXTH NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey on Thursday nominated Honorable Marcus L. Ward as their candidate for Representative, Hon. George A. Halsey having declined re-election. This district consists of the single County of Essex, which, including the City of Newark, has a population of nearly 200,000, and ranks in importance among the first in the country, both on account of its large manufacturing and industrial interests and its close proximity to, and intimate relations with the Metropolis. Among the many strong and capable men of the district, none possess higher qualifications for the post of Representative than Ex-Gov. Ward, and his nomination will be hailed with genuine satisfaction. As Governor of the State from 1865 to 1868, he earned the confidence and approbation of all classes of his fellow-citizens, while in national politics he achieved marked distinction as a sagacious, vigorous and trustworthy exponent of the sentiment of his party. His election will secure to this district an industrious and faithful representative, and to the country a conscientious and high-toned legislator.

LAW.—The profession of which the degree comparison are said to be—
Positive—Hard to get on.
Comparative—Harder to get honor.
Superlative—Hardest to keep honest.



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